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3. *N. G. C. 7023 — a)* 7th mag. star involved in nebulosity. The radial velocity for the nucleus given by four absorption lines is + 0.7^{km}. *b).* Two spectrograms of the nucleus obtained with the slit spectrograph in the primary focus of the 60-inch reflector and with the slit (p-f) 13.6 seconds of arc north of the nucleus both show the same strong continuous spectrum crossed by absorption lines.

4, 5, 6. *N. G. C. 6572, N. G. C. 6826, N. G. C. 6891.*—Planetary nebulæ. Radial velocities are:—

N. G. C. 6572 (9 lines)..............	— 12^{km}
N. G. C. 6826 (5 lines)..............	— 8
N. G. C. 6891 (6 lines)..............	+ 38

The values which KEELER obtained for these nebulæ as mentioned by CAMPBELL in "Stellar Motions," p. 210, are:—

N. G. C. 6572	— 9.7
N. G. C. 6826	— 5.3
N. G. C. 6891	+ 40.7

WRIGHT's values of nebular wave-lengths were used.

FRANCIS G. PEASE.

FAINT STAR WITH LARGE PROPER MOTION.

Three pairs of plates taken in 1914 and 1915 of the region of Pi. 2^h 123 ($\alpha \doteq 2^h\,30^m\,36^s$, $\delta = +6°\,25'$, 1900) show a star of about the 12th magnitude, 2′.6 East, 0′.9 South, having a proper motion of 2″.63 in p = 48°.9, which is nearly the same as that of the principal star (2.″34 in p 51°.8).

Assuming the parallax of the faint star to be the same as that of Pi. 2^h 123, which is given in *Publication of the Astronomical Laboratory at Groningen,* No. 24, as + 0″.143, the absolute magnitude (apparent magnitude at a distance corresponding to parallax 0″.1) of the faint star is about 13.

A. VAN MAANEN.

RADIAL VELOCITIES OF THE PLANETARY AND IRREGULAR NEBULÆ.

The discovery in 1910 that stellar radial velocities increase in general with advancing spectral class has led to the extension of the observing program to include the gaseous planetary and extended nebulæ whose spectra are composed of bright